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ZOOLOGICAL SERIES
OF
FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Volume XX

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 31, 1938

No. 36

A NEW PIGEON FROM COLOMBIA

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During a recent study of the forms of *Columba cayennensis* (Bonnaterre)¹ it became apparent that specimens from the valley of the Cauca River in Colombia could not be assigned to either of the neighboring races, *pallidicrissa* of Central America and northern Colombia, and *occidentalis* of western Ecuador. In fact, in depth of coloration, birds from this western Colombian region seemed to resemble most closely specimens from Paraguay and southern Brazil, with the exception that the tail was uniform instead of bicolored. It seems necessary, therefore, to give the Cauca Valley form a name.

Columba cayennensis tamboensis subsp. nov.

Type from El Tambo, Cauca, Colombia. Altitude 5,100 feet. No. 13145 Conover Collection, Field Museum of Natural History. Adult male. Collected December 9, 1937, by Kjell von Sneidern.

Characters.—A very dark bird, similar to *sylvestris* of Paraguay, but with a nearly uniform tail. Ventral region and under tail coverts averaging lighter. In the males the red of the upper parts covers a greater area extending over most of the scapular region and lesser and median wing coverts. Underneath, the red of the breast runs farther down toward the ventral area.

Darker than *pallidicrissa*, *occidentalis* or typical *cayennensis*, especially on the cheeks, rump, ventral area, under wing coverts, and under tail coverts, although in the last three areas it is very close to the typical race. Red of the upper parts and breast more extensive. Tail nearly uniform, as in *occidentalis* and *pallidicrissa*. Occiput darker, greener, less amethystine.

Description of type.—Forehead russet vinaceous; occiput and nape dark metallic green with slight amethystine reflections; chin and upper throat white; cheeks, ear coverts and lower throat dark

¹ See Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, p. 186, footnote no. 8, 1937.

gray; entire neck, mantle, chest, breast and upper belly purplish vinaceous, the hind neck and mantle with purplish reflections; back, scapulars, lesser and median wing coverts dark vinaceous chestnut; lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts lead-gray; flanks, ventral area, under tail coverts and under wing coverts lighter gray, becoming whitish about the vent; tail brownish gray, becoming lighter toward the tip; primaries and secondaries brown with narrow light edges; iris light red; legs violet red. Wing (flat) 183; exposed culmen 17; tarsus 23; middle toe without claw 29.

Range.—Cauca Valley and perhaps also that of the Magdalena.

Remarks.—Only a single specimen was available from the Magdalena Valley and that one from Banco, only about 150 miles from the coast. This example seems somewhat paler than the series from the Cauca Valley and may be tending toward *pallidicrissa*. While this pigeon does not seem to have been recorded from the upper Magdalena River, it appears likely to occur there.

For the loan of material needed for this investigation I wish to express my thanks to Mr. J. T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

A list of specimens examined is appended.

Columba c. cayennensis.—9: BRAZIL (Obidos, Para, 1; Lago Cuipeua, near Obidos, 4; Boca de Channel Piava, 1; Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista [type of *andersoni*], 1). BRITISH GUIANA (Abory River, 2).

Columba c. pallidicrissa.—14: COSTA RICA (Guapiles, 1; El Pozo, Puntarenas, 3; Las Agujas, 1; Point Jiminez, Oso Peninsula, 3). COLOMBIA (Rio Frio, Santa Marta, 2). VENEZUELA (Rio Cogollo, Perija, 2; Pedernales, Amacuro, 1). TOBAGO (type of *tobagensis*), 1.

Columba c. occidentalis.—5: ECUADOR (Rio San Antonio, Prov. de los Rios, 3; La Palma, Prov. de los Rios, 2).

Columba c. sylvestris.—20: BRAZIL (Buenos Aires, Rio Acara, Para, 3; Serraria Cabral, Rio Acara, Para, 3; Boim, Rio Tapajos, Para, 6). PARAGUAY (Villa Rica, 2; Horqueta, 2; 265 kilometers west of Puerto Casado, 4).

Columba c. tamboensis.—10: COLOMBIA (Chisquio, El Tambo, Cauca, 1; El Tambo, Cauca, 3; Munchique, El Tambo, Cauca, 1; San Antonio, Cauca, 2; Cali, Cauca, 1; Rio Frio, Cauca, 1; Banco, Magdalena River, 1).

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